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U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE GARDEN CALENDAR

A radio talk by Mr. W. R. Beattie, extension horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, delivered through Station WRC and 32 other stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company, January 21, 1930.

In one of my recent broadcasts, I called attention to the importance of applying dormant or winter sprays to fruit trees and shrubbery which shed their leaves in the fall of the year. I have received a number of inquiries for more detailed information. Dormant or winter spraying is for the primary purpose of destroying the San Jose scale which has become such a pest throughout the country. The usual dormant sprays are lime, sulphur, oil emulsions, and miscible oils, all of which can be procured from orchard supply houses. For a winter spray lime sulphur is used at the rate of one gallon of the concentrated solution to 8 or 9 gallons of water. I would suggest that those of you who are interested secure a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 908, "Information for Fruit Growers About Insecticides, Spraying Apparatus and Important Insect Pests." It is Farmers' Bulletin No. 908.

HARVESTING AND STORING ICE ON THE FARM

In the colder parts of the country the storage of ice for summer use is still an important problem on many farms. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1078 contains a lot of good information on harvesting and storing ice on the farm. This includes information on the sources of water supply, the care of ice ponds, cutting the ice, cost of storing ice, construction of ice houses, and other information that will help you in case you are storing ice for next summer's use. This is Farmers' Bulletin No. 1078. It contains 32 pages and about 25 illustrations.

FEED THE BIRDS

Feed the birds this winter and they will repay you tenfold in protecting your crops from insects next summer.

One of the best methods of attracting them, especially those that remain with us during the winter, is to feed them. Hunger will drive birds to take extreme chances to obtain food, and you can take much of the fear and risk from the lives of these birds by tying lumps of beef suet in the trees, by hanging doughnuts on tree branches, by putting up a feeding-board under the eaves of the granary or barn, and keeping a supply of coarse meal or finely cracked corn on the board, by placing grain and other feed beneath shocks of corn fodder or hutches of pine boughs, or by scattering crumbs of bread on top of the snow crust. Bones on which there are shreds of meat and from which the birds can pick the marrow may be placed in the forks of trees, but always in fairly open places, so that while the birds are eating they can not be caught by cats.

